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# NATIONAL FORESTS in PROFILE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
OGDEN, UTAH

Sawtooth Country

# Introduction

We are living in a world where change is the most certain of all conditions. Here in the Intermountain Region the Forest Service organization is actively involved in directing change for the social and economic benefits of the largest possible number of people.

While developing new and better ways in resource management, we are not abandoning our rich heritage of conservation principles. Rather, we are building on the good work done by those who preceded us, combining the best of the present with the best of the past to meet the needs of the future.

This yearbook presents examples of innovation in different stages of development on one or more of the 18 National Forests in the Intermountain Region. As Forest Service employees are encouraged to put in effect the best management plans, ideas are recruited and standards challenged. The road to improvement is always open.

Floyd Iverson

REGIONAL FORESTER

# The Intermountain Region
# NATIONAL FORESTS

# Partnership of ideas

Our never ending search for better ways to do each job often leads to novel and creative approaches in National Forest management. New methods are developed by trial and correction — through a partnership of ideas.

Individual thinking and group discussions supply a constant flow of ideas to meet the needs of our changing society. As these ideas take root and grow, they must be cared for, nourished, and put to the test by people who are willing to accept the challenge of change.

Some new methods grow slowly and naturally like sprouts from a fallen tree. Other improvements require dynamic change, in pattern and pace. But always progress evolves from a primary ingredient — an idea whose time has arrived.

In the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service the growth and harvest of ideas takes place in many ways. Employees are encouraged to think and are rewarded for successful improvement suggestions. New methods developed by industry are studied and adopted whenever practical. Research is carried out on projects, large and small. A continuing conversation goes on among Forest Service personnel, other organizations, and members of the community.

On the following pages we introduce a cross section of ideas that sprout and grow to maturity as the Forest Service works in partnership with the people of the Nation.

# Where ideas begin

## IDEAS UNLIMITED

By challenging standards and recruiting ideas, we do not imply that what was done in the past was wrong. But as needs change, knowledge is looked at in new ways in order to find the questions that need to be asked. Group discussions often open the door to a world of better ideas.

The Idaho Batholith — a vast area of granitic soil in central Idaho that includes part of the Payette, Challis, Boise, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests — presents unique situations that require a group approach to problem solving. Resource management specialists and research scientists are putting their heads together to find better ways to harvest timber, design roads, and control erosion in this temperamental environment. A Forest Service soil scientist has been appointed to serve as liaison officer for a management program involving all resources.

## SEEKING SOLUTIONS

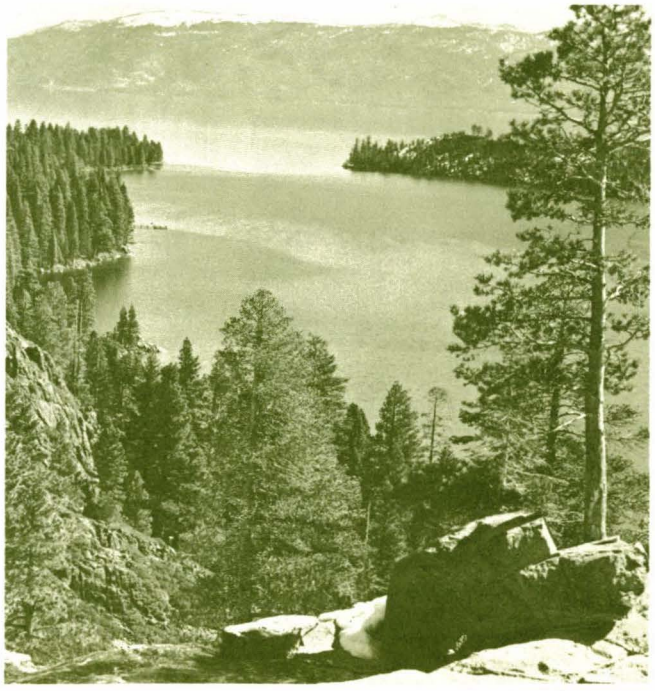
One person with an idea — plus a generous amount of individual initiative — can produce improvements that will help everyone do a better job. The creative urge takes over the moment an individual recognizes a problem and seeks a solution. Innovation may result in a better method of controlling insects, a change in mapping procedures for speed and accuracy, improved resource management, or more efficient office practices. Ideas for improvements may be as obscure as computer cards that provide better information.

The computer in the Intermountain Regional Office is used to solve many resource management problems. Here it is being used to collect and record water and weather data that is relayed from stations on National Forests throughout the West. Many people have contributed ideas to help develop this complex procedure into a creative management program.

## BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

School children are eager to participate in tours that take them beyond the classroom to explore the outdoor world. Forest Service personnel work with educators, community groups, and youth leaders to provide opportunities for these adventures in discovery. Through individual experience the children are encouraged to form ideas about the wise use of natural resources. As urban children become involved with the outdoors, teachers are often surprised at the enthusiastic response of formerly indifferent students.

On the Ogden Ranger District of the Cache National Forest, a tour for 450 sixth-grade students was sponsored by the Greater Ogden Chamber of Commerce, with cooperation of several Federal and State agencies. Similar tours are conducted on National Forests throughout the Intermountain Region every year for our citizens of tomorrow.



## TOWARD A LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT

The entire community — including State and Federal agencies — must share responsibility for assuring a livable environment. At Lake Tahoe, two Forest Service Regions, the States of Nevada and California, and private property owners are involved in plans to direct development and prevent pollution in and around one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. A regional planning agency has been formed in response to the environmental and social needs of this popular tourist mecca. By exploring ideas and considering alternatives, the group seeks to preserve the purity of the lake's waters and the beauty of the region surrounding it. The search for a better way that is going on at Lake Tahoe could serve as a model for other communities.

# Ideas take root and grow

## REALISTIC RESEARCH

In an effort to create more durable and desirable campgrounds, the Forest Service is conducting research for better outdoor living. At Point Campground, near Redfish Lake in Idaho, a joint recreation study is being conducted by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Sawtooth National Forest. While campers are enjoying new and unique facilities at this futuristic campground, innovations in management techniques are tested. Various combinations of watering, fertilizing, and planting are tried in order to find the best treatment for plant life. All units are closed and vacated for one day each week while the campground is sprinkled and rested. Although this realistic approach to research causes the public some inconvenience, long-term benefits will outweigh temporary annoyance.

## WHERE EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Crew leaders on a going fire for the first time often have the feeling they have been there before. In a way, they have. The Region's extensive training program includes using a fire simulator that leaves little to the imagination. Trainees — usually crew leaders — are compelled to exercise judgment and make decisions in actual battle conditions where every conceivable problem is encountered. These trained and competent firefighters are a major reason that most fires are controlled quickly and damage is kept to a minimum. Another important factor in controlling fires in the Intermountain Region is an excellent communication system. As modern man fights an ancient enemy, he is armed not only with knowledge rooted in experience and training but with the most sophisticated communication system available.

## RESPONSE TO A NEED

Early day foresters would be pleased to observe that in the late 1960's the science of forestry is using equipment undreamed of in their time — made possible only by the technology of our time. These tools combine well with continuing cost control programs in National Forest management. An example of efficient cost saving is found in the Barr and Stroud Dendrometer. This instrument quickly and accurately obtains exact outside diameter measurements of standing trees. With the aid of a computer and sampling techniques, these measurements give form, class, and volume of the sampled stand. Cost reduction ideas are not isolated occurrences, but a continuing effort in which all employees share responsibility. The need for economy is at the very roots of our organization.

## TEXTBOOKS ON WHEELS

During summer months the new Visitor Information Trailers on the Uinta and Fishlake National Forests were stationed at various recreation sites. When school began in the fall they became textbooks on wheels, offering capsule courses in conservation education for students and their teachers. In a pleasant way they encourage visitors to respect their environment and to become involved with the wise use of natural resources. The trailers also provide excellent lessons in the history and geology of the National Forests and surrounding areas. By taking the trailers to as many schools as possible, more classrooms are enriched by this different view of the planet Earth and its inhabitants.

## PERFECTING WITH USE

Without fuel a fire is nothing. Since it would be impractical to remove all flammable plant growth from forest land, the concept of a fire fuel-break is growing in acceptance. This is especially so where population centers are expanding to the fringe of wild lands. The fire fuel-break is a strip of vegetation where extremely flammable plants such as cheatgrass are selectively removed with herbicides and the greener perennials are left. These strips provide a means of controlling fires on many valuable watersheds where cheatgrass — "torch of the western ranges" — is the main annual plant species. The research arm of the Forest Service has combined efforts with administration to develop, test, and put into operation several fire fuel-breaks near cities and campgrounds in the Intermountain Region.

## ADDING TO WHAT WE KNOW

Barometer watersheds are a means by which resource managers can apply new ideas to immediate needs. They bridge the gap between research and managed watersheds. An area of land containing a representative variety of resource uses and activities — usually 50 to 150 thousand acres in size — is used to measure the effects of management on quantity, quality, and timing of water yields. At the Straight Canyon Barometer Watershed in the Manti-LaSal National Forest, one of three such barometers in the Region, precipitation gages and snow courses have been installed. Stream-gaging stations are being planned to measure water flows. Solar radiation, dew point, wind velocity, and total wind and temperature readings are automatically collected and recorded by means of a punch tape logger at the central weather station. An automatic translator then reads the data from the tape and puts it on punch cards for use on the Regional computer. The data is used to compute and predict changes in response to management.

# Trial and correction

## WITHIN LIMITS

Beating the beetles to the punch is now proving to be an effective way to save trees before insects have an opportunity to attack. This is accomplished by treating the boles of individual trees with the insecticide "Lindane." A "pre-attack" treatment is only practical for special trees — around buildings, recreation areas, and scenic sites. The individual backpack mist blower shown in the photo is the best machine for this type of application.

Other new approaches to saving trees from beetle-caused mortality are tests being conducted to determine if early treatment after attacks — using a combination of chemicals — would be effective. Forest Service researchers and scientists are continually investigating new insecticides to find a chemical that will affect only the tree-destroying insects without disrupting other life forms.

## THE WAY IT SHOULD BE

At any popular recreation spot, the problem of litter is obvious. Containers placed at strategic points encourage people to help pick up their own trash. Even though this strange looking cart holds only a small amount of the mountains of litter discarded on National Forest lands each year, it is a good beginning. Anticipating the habits of visitors and reminding them of their responsibility goes a long way toward correcting the problem and insuring a cleaner environment.

New rules recently established by the Secretary of Agriculture make every National Forest visitor responsible for protecting the environment from pollution, vandalism, and noise. As a result of Forest Officers enforcing these regulations, more people are given the opportunity to enjoy their outdoor heritage.

# Strengthened by others

## A BETTER WAY IS FOUND

A new and needed road through Logan Canyon in the Cache National Forest is designed to harmonize with the resources. Protection of scenic Logan River — one of the most popular fishing streams in Utah — is made possible through the assistance of the State Fish and Game Department, the State Highway Department, and Utah State University. Highway alignment was altered through some areas, to preserve major spawning beds and fishing holes. Forest Service wildlife biologists, hydrologists, and engineers correlate their activities with other agencies in an effort to reduce impacts that highway construction may have on adjacent lands. At Logan Canyon, proof is offered that rivers need not be sacrificed for improved highways. When everyone searches, a better way is found.

## HELPING HANDS NEEDED

Man shares with all other living things a dependence upon the environment. If habitat suitable for wildlife is allowed to decrease and deteriorate, the quality of man's own life somehow will be diminished. It is often noted that all through history the health of wildlife has been an accurate index to the health and prosperity of the people who share the land. Since the job of maintaining a home for birds and animals involves the entire environmental system, many helping hands are needed.

Wildlife habitat management programs on National Forests are strengthened by fish and game departments in each State, plus the cooperation of individual sportsmen and their organizations.

## TAKING GOOD ADVICE

The interplay of minds with different viewpoints can strengthen and refine raw ideas. Freedom to disagree in a friendly and relaxed mood is the order of the day when Forest Officers meet with their advisory councils. As a result of free and unrestricted discussions, Forest Officers listen to the points of view of others and are then better prepared to go forward with programs that will meet the needs of the entire community. This Range Criteria Committee on the Payette National Forest is typical of advisory groups that represent forest users and community leaders at the local level throughout the Intermountain Region.

## WHERE TRAILS MEET

Trails are meant to be followed and maps are needed to show the way. When the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management individually planned to map portions of the Lander Cut-off of the Oregon Trail, both agencies came to the logical conclusion that a joint brochure covering the entire trail would provide more usable information for the public. Teaming up with historical societies in Idaho and Wyoming, including the Sublette County Historical Society, and using information researched by Idaho State University, the two agencies have produced a more complete map brochure than either could have done alone. Showing the trail as it traverses Bureau of Land Management areas, and the Caribou and Bridger National Forests, the joint brochure provides an opportunity for visitors to follow a historical trail that helped open the West for settlement.

# Reaching out to help

## SNOW SAFETY

The idea that man will one day understand the mysteries of avalanches is being strengthened at the Alta Avalanche Study Center on the Wasatch National Forest. As avalanche experts add to their knowledge, they make information available to Forest Service Snow Rangers, Ski Patrols, and others involved with snow safety. They also exchange results of their studies with other groups throughout the world. Several outstanding publications have been developed as a result of work done at Alta.

The Intermountain Region is also participating in a combined effort in the Western States to develop a system of forecasting avalanche danger over widespread areas. It will be based on a computerized data process of gathering information on weather, snow, and avalanche occurrence. When this system is put into operation it will help save property and lives.

## GROWTH OF TREES AND BOYS

In 1968 the Utah State Forester was elected "Honorary Wrangler" by the boys at Utah Boys Ranch.

This grew from the efforts of the Women's Conservation Council of Utah, working in cooperation with the Forest Service, to develop opportunities at the Ranch for the boys to gain practical and personal conservation experience.

Among other things the State Forester assisted each boy to plant a two-foot-tall ponderosa pine somewhere on the Ranch property. Near the main dwelling the boys also established a small plantation of blue spruce seedlings.

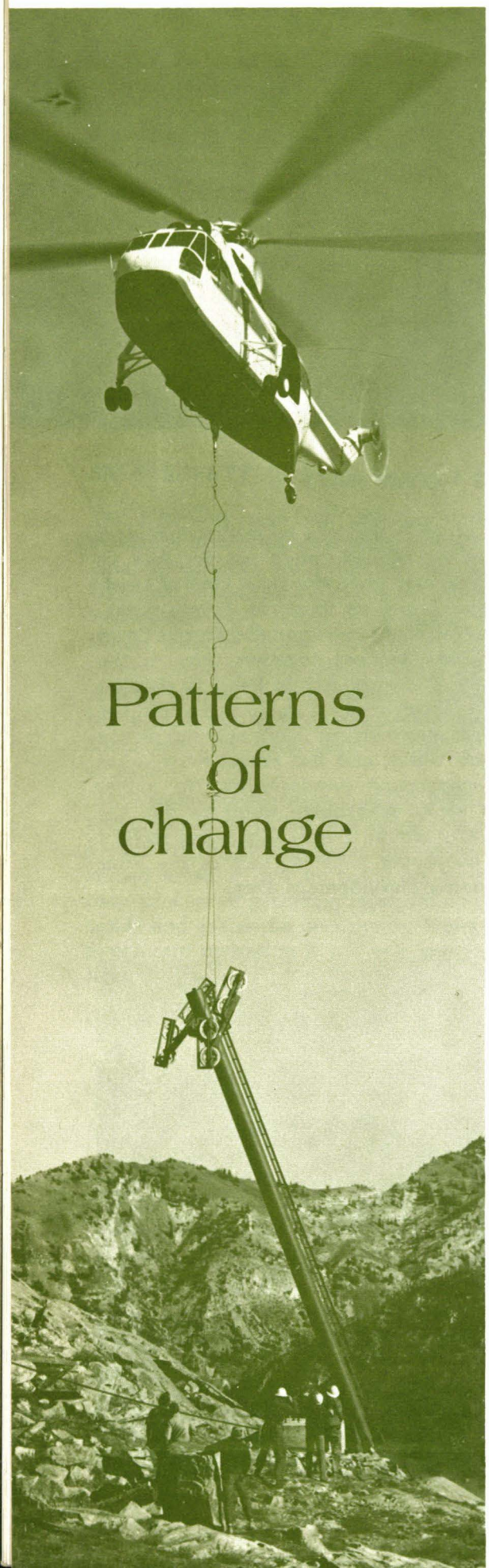
Caring for the trees and determining what other trees would be helpful to the Ranch property is now an ongoing conservation education program at Utah Boys Ranch.

## UNDERSTANDING IS ESSENTIAL

Partnerships succeed only when all concerned understand the objectives and want them to succeed. Successful range management programs are based on a mutual desire that they should eventually benefit the ranchers as well as the Forest Service. One fine example of a successful partnership is found on the Targhee National Forest in Idaho, where permitted sheep are allowed to graze herderless within an unfenced allotment. The owner periodically patrols the allotment boundary, checks for predation and disease, and distributes salt for the sheep. The permittee benefits from reduced labor costs and heavier lambs. The National Forest lands benefit from improved forage and soil condition.

## IMPROVING A COMMUNITY

The type of progress that can be made when ideas and resources are pooled, when people work to help themselves, and when the right kind of assistance is provided, can be found at Torrey, Utah. The Fishlake National Forest and the Torrey Town Corporation have worked together through the Wayne County Technical Action Panel to develop an improved culinary water system. As a result, the tiny town with many urgent needs now has plenty of clean, clear water, and the Forest Service has water for campground development. No longer handicapped by an inadequate water system, the rural community around Torrey is in the process of growing to its proper place as part of the Four Corners Economic Development Area.



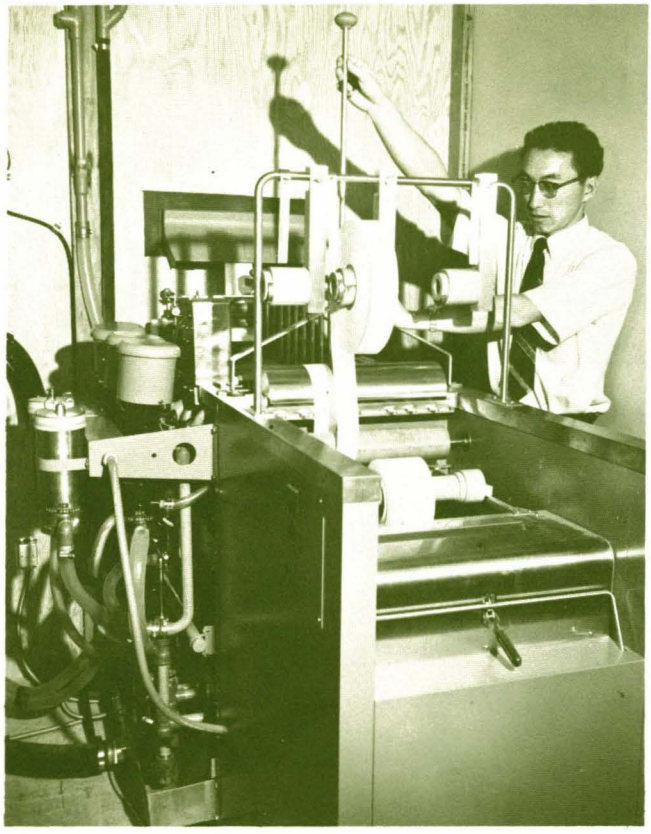
# Patterns of change

## INGENUITY OF INDUSTRY

A gentle monster recently seen moving around in a few National Forests is known simply as a "tree clipper." The beauty of this beast is its incredible efficiency. With one man at the controls, it shears off a tree up to 26 inches in diameter, accumulating up to four trees before skidding them full length to the landing with branches still intact. A sawyer then limbs and cuts the trees into log lengths. The equipment allows the operator to fall a tree in any direction, thus reducing damage to the residual stand and aiding reproduction. This novel and effective method of logging not only saves wear and tear on the forest environment, it also benefits the logger when skilled labor is difficult to obtain. With the logged area left free of slash, there is less danger of insect build-up. Another fringe benefit is reduction of fire danger.

## GETTING A LIFT

Happily carrying more than its share of the load, the "chopper" is a familiar working partner on many special projects. Without disturbing the land, the helicopter quickly transports ski towers and bridge parts, hauls equipment and personnel into remote country for mining exploration, and helps engineers locate land lines. On the Teton National Forest in Wyoming, helicopters helped the Bonneville Power Administration construct a power line into the town of Jackson and saved the scenic mountainside. On the Payette National Forest in Idaho, a helicopter equipped with a huge bucket scooped water from a lake and dropped it onto a fireline. On the Uinta National Forest in Utah, a helicopter carried a bridge into the Cascade Springs area — hardly moving a blade of grass.



## COLOR AND THE EYE

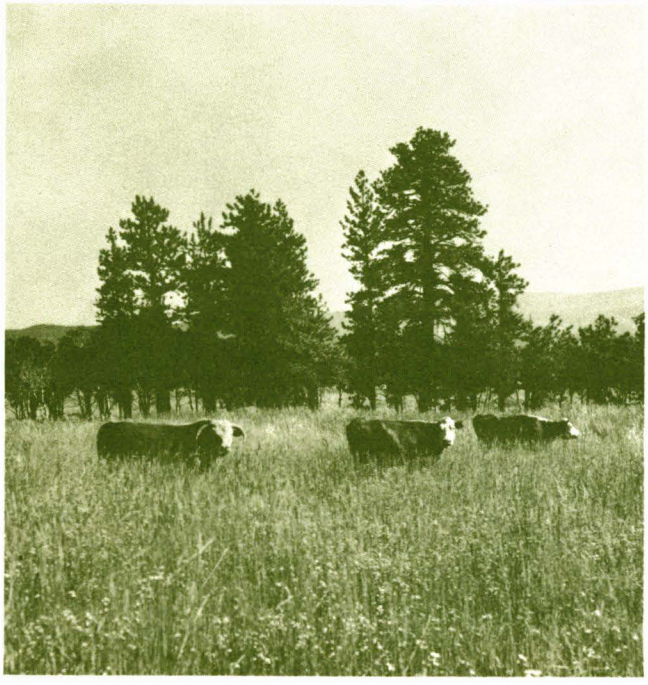
Color means more than beauty to a resource manager studying colored aerial photographs. The unlimited shades the human eye can detect enable him to determine soil types, tell the depths of water areas, and diagnose the health of trees. Color prints also aid in landform analysis, highway engineering, and wildlife inventory. Foresters can study fish habitat, analyze forest fire danger, determine grazing conditions, and study timber resources — all on colored aerial photos. A continuous color printer that can process over 500 aerial contact prints per hour has been installed in the Regional Office Division of Engineering. Although colored aerial photographs are still more expensive than black and white, the new equipment has resulted in considerable cost reduction compared to old methods. Improved interpretation results in much saving of field time.

## MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW

For the first time in the Intermountain Region, experiments with electrical ignition systems in slash burning were conducted this year on the Payette National Forest. Units were wired during the day and ignited at night when burning conditions were near perfect. The cost of ignition was reduced, along with the chance for personal injury. Fires start faster with electrical ignition and the smoke rises to a higher altitude, reducing the air pollution often experienced in slash burning.

Like the mythical Phoenix, a tiny seedling emerges from the ashes. Although seedlings often get their start from mature trees along unit boundaries, many cut areas are planted with nursery stock. Small trees grow slowly at first, but within five years the new tree crop will begin to show above the wildflowers, grass, and shrubs.

# Harvest of mutual benefits

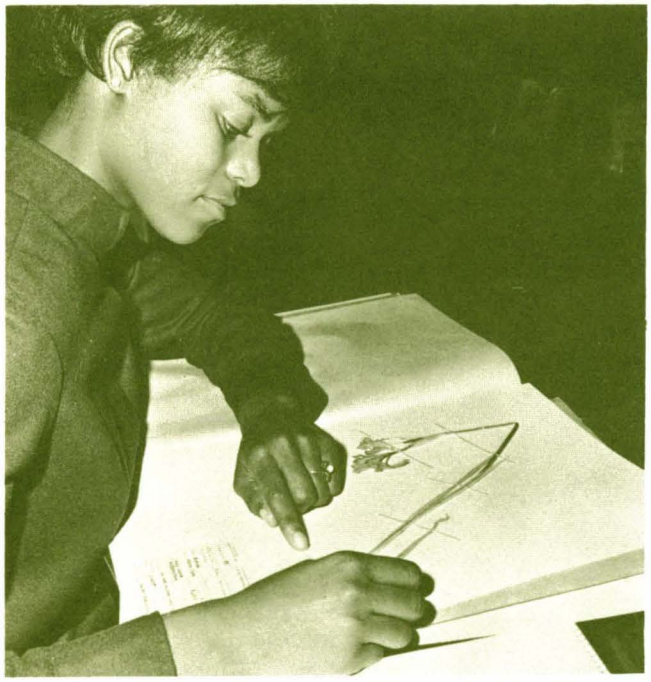


## GREATER RETURNS

Many depleted rangelands in the western United States have been successfully seeded and established with crested wheatgrass during the past years. An experiment was conducted recently at Benmore Experimental Area in west-central Utah to find how range managers can achieve the greatest returns from livestock on these valuable ranges while maintaining healthy plant cover. Personnel from the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station were assisted by graduate students from Utah State University and stockmen of the Vernon Soil Conservation District in studies to determine response of vegetation and cattle to different grazing schedules. Knowledge gained in this experiment will help land managers and livestock growers choose the degree of grazing intensity and rotation systems that are most beneficial to both cattle and range.

## OF LASTING VALUE

Boys who are helped by education and training they receive in the Job Corps are a gift of lasting value to the American people. A fine example of beneficial activity is found at the Clear Creek Civilian Conservation Center, operated by the Toiyabe National Forest. Corpsmen have constructed several buildings, including a Ranger's Office for the Carson District. Also, they have constructed campgrounds, built fences, and reseeded ranges. A number of Corpsmen have graduated and are taking their places in the world — some have jobs with the Forest Service, some have joined the armed forces, some are working for private industry, some are teaching other Corpsmen, and others are continuing their education. Although much is accomplished at Clear Creek Conservation Center to conserve natural resources, the greatest contribution is in helping boys become men.



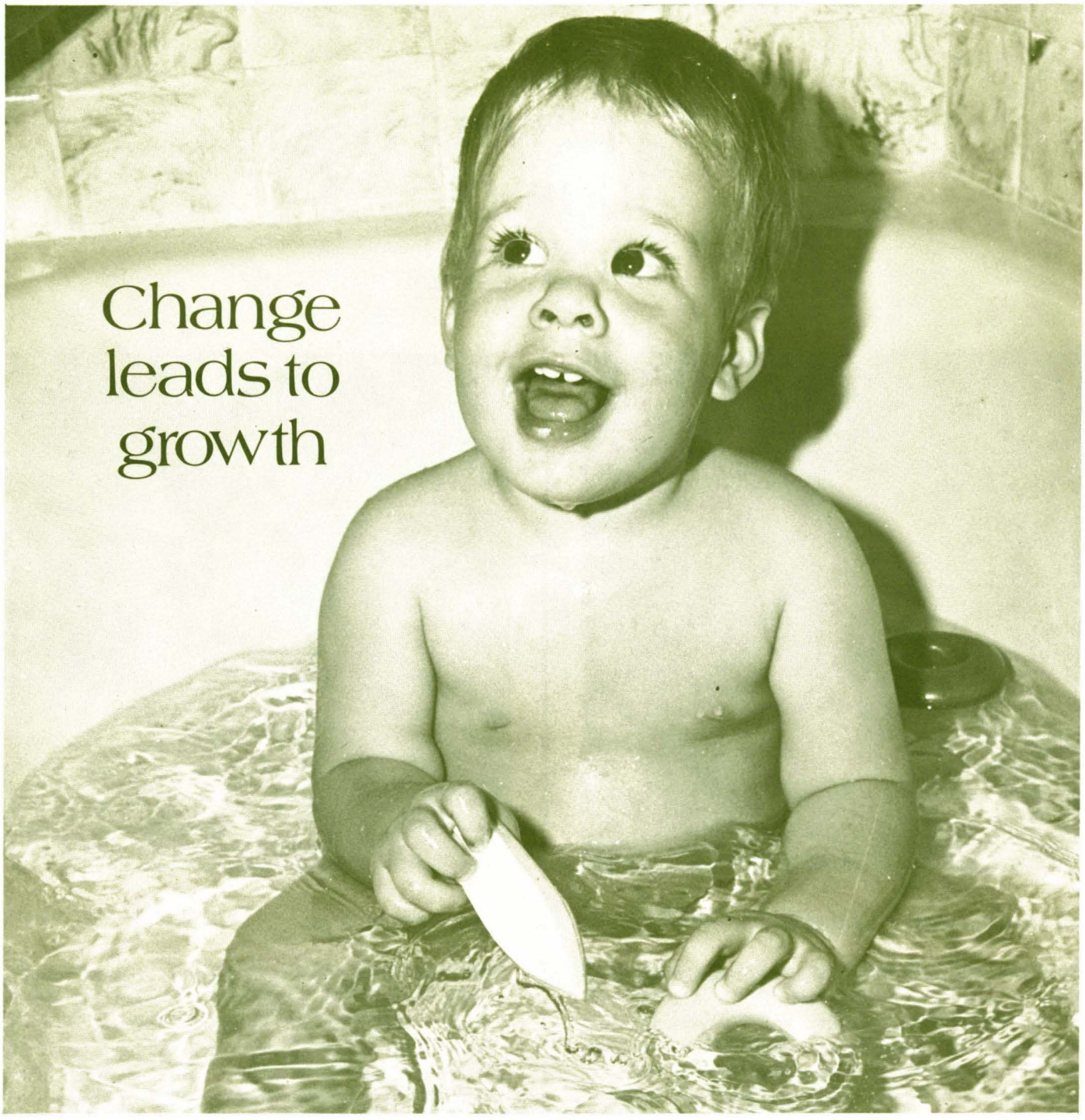
## LEARNING WHILE EARNING

By providing part-time jobs to help needy students help themselves stay in school, the Forest Service strengthens the community and the Nation. Student aids earn their way by doing a wide variety of tasks — from clerical work to helping on research projects — from distributing and cleaning films to aiding engineers. The girl in the photo is concentrating on a plant specimen that is part of the Region's herbarium.

A valuable working tool for range managers, the herbarium contains more than 8,000 indexed specimens of plant life collected in the Intermountain Region. It represents more than 60 years of careful collecting and recording by range scientists and foresters. The herbarium requires much care and attention, but it continually provides scientific information to anyone interested in plant life.

## GOATS ON THE GO

Ideal habitat for Rocky Mountain goats is rough, rugged terrain that is avoided by other big game animals and domestic livestock. Habitat studies showed that a vacant ecological niche existed in the Lone Peak area on the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests and another one in the Ruby Mountains of the Humboldt National Forest. But getting the goats to go from their native home in the State of Washington to these inaccessible places was a bit of a problem. Cooperative efforts among personnel of the Utah and Nevada State Fish and Game Departments and the Forest Service, with help from private landowners, stockmen, and sportsmen groups, resulted in successful planting of goats in both areas. Helicopters were used for transportation. The goats are expected to multiply, adding to the esthetics of their new home and providing visitors an opportunity to enjoy the uncommon appearance of the bearded faces.




## WATER FOR THE WEST

This little fellow is symbolic of the expected growth of the western United States. Water is necessary to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population, and industrial growth is directly related to available water. The Central Utah Project, which involves the Ashley, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, holds great promise for aiding agricultural and industrial development. The Forest Service is working closely with the Bureau of Reclamation in planning the intricate project so that water from National Forests, as well as other resources, can make an even greater contribution to the country. While in many instances the Forests will benefit from the project, the impacts on wildlife habitat, fisheries, timber, recreation, range, and watershed values are measured carefully.

## ACCESS FOR EVERYONE

A road leading to an oil well site can provide access for many National Forest users and contribute to the Nation's growth. In the Intermountain Region, there are several examples of outstanding cooperation between oil companies and the Forest Service in efforts to protect natural beauty and to make the smallest possible impact on the land. Roads are constructed according to the Forest's transportation plan. Trees cut for a rig clearing or access road rights-of-way are hauled off so that no unsightly log heaps are left. Sludge is pumped through a pipeline to a disposal pit, often several miles from the drilling site, where it dries without contaminating water supplies.

## SUPER-SEEDLINGS

Superior tree seedlings have the potential of becoming something very big. They are off to a good start as the result of a forest tree improvement program in southern Idaho. The Intermountain Region is cooperating with the University of Idaho, Idaho Forestry Department, Bureau of Land Management, private industry, and the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to improve planting stock. Initial work has been limited to ponderosa pine, but planned programs in the future will include all major timber species in the Intermountain Region. Two seed orchards located on National Forest land and other orchards in the program will be a future source of genetically superior seed. They will also provide tested material to be used in further improvement of forests.

## WILDERNESS VISTA

The idea of keeping and enjoying a bit of the planet in its natural state is not new. However, the Forest Service is proud to be among the pioneers of this concept of creative conservation and to make it an active part of National Forest management.

Since man cannot create wilderness scenery — with its great mountains and sparkling lakes and streams — land managers must preserve some of this priceless outdoor heritage for the good of all people.

Anyone who has ever enjoyed the special view of the Bridger Wilderness as it appears from Green River Lakes, in Wyoming, recognizes the need to preserve the opportunity for future generations. Fortunately, this is now possible. With money provided by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Forest Service recently purchased a tract of land surrounding the point from which this picture was taken. In addition, 18 other key tracts of recreation land in the Intermountain Region have been acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund money. Others are being negotiated.

## WORKING FOR QUALITY

Man cannot build a wild river. Yet he can keep a river wild and free by protecting it from pollution and harmful use. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River — this year designated by Congress as a part of the National Wild and Scenic River System — flows through the Idaho Primitive Area, touching the Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon National Forests. Motorboats and motorized vehicles are not permitted. Each summer the Forest Service patrols the river with float boats to haul out trash and garbage. This innovative approach to an increasingly difficult problem helps preserve the quality of the water and keeps the riverbanks free of the trash that is left by thoughtless visitors.

## WIDER HORIZONS

Man cannot construct scenery like that found at Flaming Gorge in the Ashley National Forest. Yet man can protect such sites, even while using and enjoying them. The newly established Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area assures that more than one million yearly visitors to the area surrounding Flaming Gorge Dam will find maximum opportunities for recreation. At the same time, other resources will be used to the fullest extent possible — in harmony with scenic and recreational values. There are wide horizons to view from the Forest Service Visitor Information Center perched on this overlook. These horizons will remain wide for future generations.

## A SPECIAL PLACE

Neither bristlecone pine trees nor icefields are created by man. Yet man values a special place where bristlecones and icefields are found and sets it aside for all to enjoy. The Wheeler Peak Scenic Area in the Humboldt National Forest contains a large stand of ancient bristlecone pines, numerous icefields, the world's largest mountain mahogany trees, and many scenic attractions. The air is so clear and fresh that from a rocky ridge one can see forever. A Visitor Center at nearby Lehman Caves, operated jointly by the National Park Service and the Forest Service, helps people understand the outstanding features of this very special place.

# A view of tomorrow

## REMNANTS OF YESTERDAY

Red Butte Canyon, east of Salt Lake City on the Wasatch National Forest, is a remnant of yesterday that will remain unchanged for tomorrow. The 3,186 acres of watershed land recently acquired by the Forest Service was part of the old Fort Douglas Military Reservation managed by the Department of the Army. It is being designated as a Research Natural Area.

Before 1900, Red Butte Canyon was withdrawn from grazing and other uses to protect water supplies at Fort Douglas. That complete protection makes the area unique along the 150-mile Wasatch Front where much damage has resulted from overuse and fire. Nearly pristine biotic conditions create a desirable site for ecological studies that have been conducted by neighboring University of Utah, the Utah Fish and Game Department, the Forest Service, and the U. S. Geological Survey. Red Butte Canyon helps form an effective yardstick to measure what is being done to the environment by the surrounding metropolis.

## WHAT WILL IT BE

Tomorrow's communities are being shaped by today's planning. To help assure a livable environment, the know-how of landscape architects is a necessary ingredient of National Forest management. In addition to biologic and economic values, esthetic values also stand in need of full consideration.

This year landscape architects from the Forest Service cooperated with the Idaho Federation of State Garden Clubs in sponsoring landscape design schools in Idaho. Idaho is the first state to have three Garden Club landscape design schools running concurrently.

Because of the Nation's rapid growth and mobility, forest environment is not separate from urban environment. Community leaders and natural resource administrators must recognize the right and the need of each person to enjoy clean air, pure water, freedom from excessive noise, healthy surroundings, and adequate space.

## 1968 U.S. FOREST SERVICE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ORGANIZATION

Regional Headquarters: 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401

Floyd Iverson ..... Regional Forester
Gordon L. Watts ..... Deputy Regional Forester
A. E. Smith ..... Chief, Division of Information and Education
Frank C. Curtiss ..... Chief, Division of Range Management
D. M. Gaufin ..... Chief, Division of Wildlife Management
Marlin C. Galbraith ..... Chief, Division of Timber Management
Richard L. Harris ..... Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands
S. L. Cuskelly ..... Chief, Division of Soil and Water Management
Steve Yurich ..... Chief, Fire Control, State and Private Forestry
Neil B. Opsal ..... Chief, Division of Personnel Management
Robert E. Carey ..... Chief, Division of Operation
James M. Usher ..... Regional Engineer
Clyde E. Jones ..... Fiscal Agent

| NATIONAL FOREST | | SUPERVISOR |
|---|---|---|
| Ashley | 437 East Main Street<br>Vernal, Utah 84078 | A.R. McConkie |
| Boise | 413 Idaho Street<br>Boise, Idaho 83702 | H.E. Ahlskog |
| Bridger | Forest Service Building<br>Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101 | W.O. Deshler |
| Cache | 429 South Main Street<br>Logan, Utah 84321 | M.I. Bishop |
| Caribou | 427 North Sixth Avenue<br>Pocatello, Idaho 83201 | C.W. Rupp |
| Challis | Forest Service Building<br>Challis, Idaho 83226 | G.W. Carlson |
| Dixie | 500 South Main Street<br>Cedar City, Utah 84720 | J. B. Shumate |
| Fishlake | 170 North Main<br>Richfield, Utah 84701 | W.R. Fallis |
| Humboldt | 976 Mountain City Highway<br>Elko, Nevada 89801 | R.A. Rowen |
| Manti-LaSal | 350 East Main<br>Price, Utah 84501 | R.B. Terrill |
| Payette | Forest Service Building<br>McCall, Idaho 83638 | S. E. Defler |
| Salmon | Forest Service Building<br>Salmon, Idaho 83467 | F.E. Powers |
| Sawtooth | 1525 Addison Avenue East<br>Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 | P. M. Rees |
| Targhee | 420 North Bridge Street<br>St. Anthony, Idaho 83445 | A.F. Wright |
| Teton | Forest Service Building<br>Jackson, Wyoming 83001 | R.L. Safran |
| Toiyabe | P.O. Box 1331<br>Reno, Nevada 89504 | E. C. Maw |
| Uinta | P.O. Box 1428<br>Provo, Utah 84601 | C.S. Thornock |
| Wasatch | 4438 Federal Building<br>Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 | G.W. Tourtillott |

## PHOTO CREDITS

*Page 7* *"Textbook on Wheels," Salt Lake Tribune by Ann Shields*
*Page 14* *"Getting a Lift," Tom Plofchan, Alta, Utah*

The Nation's Christmas Tree for 1968 came from the Uinta National Forest.

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"The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation."